The Bombay Gazette.

449.

No. 6,319.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second Ditto	„ 1 8
Third Ditto	„ 1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 1 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native language double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.EACH...RUPEE 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HORNE—May 15th, at Marine Lines, Alice Maud Annie, the beloved daughter of Mr. George Horne, Conductor, Marine Department, aged 4 months and 18 days, deeply regretted.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

GORTON—May 8th, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. J. Gorton, Garrison Chaplain, of a son.

DEATH.

HAVELOCK—May 6th, at Ootacamund, Caroline Elizabeth Havelock, relict of the late Lieutenant Colonel William Havelock, K. H., who fell at Ramnugger, Commanding H. M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, aged 62 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

MELVILLE—May 6th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain A. B. Melville, Survey Department, of a son.

MACMULLEN—May 7th, at Umballa, the wife of Fred. Macmullen, Esq., 11th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers ONCE a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abassie, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th „ 22nd	„ Kuweit	24th „ 3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th „ 25th	„ Bushire	28rd „ 6th
„ Lingeh	12th „ 26th	„ Lingeh	29th „ 9th
„ Bahrein	14th „ 28th	„ B. Abbas	31st „ 11th
„ Bushire	16th „ 30th	„ Muscat	2nd „ 12th
Arrive Bussorah	18th „ 1st	Arrive Bombay	5th „ 2nd

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander C. Tickell, will be despatched as above on 17th May.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....2nd and 20th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, T. Gammell, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails precisely twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this would cause passengers a second night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1st & 15th	Leave Calcutta	1st & 15th
„ Carwar	3rd „ 16th	„ Bimlipatam	4th „ 18th
„ Nurrakkan	5th „ 19th	„ Vizagapatam	6th „ 20th
„ Tuticorin	8th „ 22nd	„ Coconada	8th „ 22nd
„ Colombo	9th „ 23rd	„ Madras	10th „ 24th
„ Galle	11th „ 25th	„ Negapatam	11th „ 25th
„ Negapatam	12th „ 26th	„ Galle	13th „ 27th
„ Madras	14th „ 28th	„ Colombo	14th „ 28th
„ Coconada	17th „ 31st	„ Tuticorin	16th „ 29th
„ Vizagapatam	18th „ 1st	„ Nurrakkan	17th „ 1st
„ Bimlipatam	20th „ 3rd	„ Carwar	19th „ 3rd
Arrive Calcutta	24th „ 5th	Arrive Bombay	22nd „ 5th

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,040 tons, 280 H. P., Commander P. McKORKINDALE, will be despatched as above on the 1st June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and the Anchorage at Manaar on the 17th at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Seapoys.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Wednesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	„ Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Friday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY" will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 19th May, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Bores Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 6	5 0	3 0	3 0	5 0
Second Class	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Bores Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" on the Bores Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 51 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class	„ 37 5 0	Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	„ 25 0 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,

Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 20th prximo.*)

THE fine new Iron Ship *Himalaya*, 1065 tons register, Victor Howes, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Himalaya*.

Bombay, 28th April 1866.

NOTICE.

STEAM BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND SURAT.

A NEW and fast sailing steamer "LADY NYASA" will ply between the above Ports twice a month at proper tide:—

From Bhownuggur.	From Surat.
April 22nd, Sunday.	April 9th, Monday.
„ 15th, Wednesday.	„ 15th, Sunday.
„ 24th, Tuesday.	„ 24th, Monday.
„ 30th, Monday.	„ 27th, Friday.
May 6th, Sunday.	May 3rd, Thursday.
„ 13th, Saturday.	„ 9th, Wednesday.
„ 18th, Friday.	„ 18th, Tuesday.
„ 24th, Thursday.	„ 21st, Monday.
„ 30th, Wednesday.	„ 27th, Sunday.
	June 2nd, Saturday.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. RAGHOOJI DAYA and VANARSEE PRAGJEE, Agents at Bhownuggur and Surat respectively.

VALJSANKUR GOWRISANKUR,
For His Highness the Rajah of Bhownuggur.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Prashanna Roychund*, Scott, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 6th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool by steamer from Alexandria will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class	£35	Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "BIHMA," 1200 tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched 19th May,

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque *Anazi*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Agents of Barque *Anazi*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *British India*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *British India*.

Bombay, 7th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Louisa*, from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Scowcroft will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th May 1865.

J. C. ROSS, House Painter & Decorator Edinburgh House, No. 21, Grant Road.

N. B. Sign Boards made to order, and painted in Mahrattee and Guzerattee.

PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Bootsand Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY the 25th instant, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 2nd July last:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the four Directors now in office be appointed Liquidators.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1866. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine until Noon on THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, for the removal from the Lower Bombay Dock, Fort, and carting or boating and depositing on a quantity of Mud, which should be cleared away within 15 days.

A deposit of 10 per cent. to be made on acceptance of Tender and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment.

By order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-Limb Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND on each Share is made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant. MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with, the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles;
Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 25th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE—TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having reason to believe that on several recent occasions Shipmasters have been induced to sign Bills of Lading for large quantities of Cotton long before it had been shipped, consider it their duty to expose this fraudulent practice and to warn Merchants and Bankers when making advances on the security of Shipping Documents to satisfy themselves of the *bona fide* character of the same.

The Committee further warn Shipmasters that by conniving at such a practice, they involve their Owners in serious risks and expose themselves to the danger of a criminal prosecution.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th April 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).

पोर्ट कानींग लाड इनवेस्टमेन्ट, रेकलें मेशन, आड डाक कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the undersigned will, on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, pay a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. or Rs. 25 per Share for the year ending 15th February 1866.

Holders of Certificates or Call Receipts will be required to produce them on applying for their Dividends.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,

MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and Mourning orders promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from *1st March to 1st November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

ADJUSTMENT OF AFFAIRS.—Arbitration and Negociation in all its Branches undertaken at a moderate charge by

SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

Patrons.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Master.—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 15th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by Moore, Thornhill Benson, Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneva, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

IRON CARGO BARGES FOR SALE.—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association (Limited), to put up to Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following well

Two IRON CARGO BARGES of 80 tons each, quite new and completely fitted.

The Barges may be seen at the Victoria Bunder, and further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Company, No. 31 Meadow Street, or of the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st May 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED) WAREHOUSES, near the Custom House, Marine Street.—This Company will be prepared to store COTTON during the Monsoon, at moderate rates. W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS.—Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Coltcreadale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Also per *Normal* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason & Co.

Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.

Portland Cement.

English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in the month of May last, by reason of unavoidable delay. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of the Bombay Mission have agreed to write Matter, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in the Columns to be in this place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Address, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such COTTON IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well known remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—38746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Messrs. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Now this is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation. W. CRISTNA SINOY.

NARAYEN SADBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE COMPANY'S JOBBING DEPARTMENT having been abolished, the business will be carried on in the following Departments, viz.:—

VETERINARY.

In this department the charges will be much reduced and made uniform, and the Manager is willing to contract for the treatment of all horses at the rate of Rs. 15 per half year per horse. The half year to commence from the first of any month, but not from any intermediate day.

The contract may also include shoeing at an additional charge of Rs. 10. Total for half year Rs. 25 per horse. Payments in advance.

Horses of subscribers requiring medical treatment should be sent to the infirmary with the kit, gharawalla, and a note stating what is required. If sick, the horse will be retained for treatment, and the only charge will be Rs. 1-8 per diem for food and stable room. If not necessary to detain him, advice and medicine will be given without charge.

To non-subscribers the charge will be Rs. 5 for advice regarding a sick horse, and Rs. 1-8 per diem for medicine and attendance on a horse kept in the infirmary for treatment, food and stable room being additional (Rs. 1-8 as usual).

In case of severe illness, or when required, horses will be visited at their own stables. The charge per visit will be to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

Certificates as to soundness—to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

Horses, Carriages, Harness, and Saddlery will be received for sale on commission. The charges will be—for each horse sold Rs. 17, payable by both buyer and seller; for Carriages, Harness, &c. 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by sellers only.

LIVERY.

A limited number of horses will be received on livery. Each horse will be provided with a large, airy, loose box, be the best of provinder, as good a gharawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge), will be shod and clothed: all for Rs. 60 per mensum.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the ordinary rates. Rs. 2 for plain shoes. Rs. 2-8 for turned up toes or "anti-tripping" shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for as mentioned above.

BREAKING IN.

Horses broken in (to double harness Rs. 40 per pair, to single harness Rs. 25, to saddle Rs. 20) by a European breaker.

W. LAMB, V. S., Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

ICE.—The Government Ice House, Apollo Street, will be opened for the sale of AMERICAN ICE from THIS DAY, 15th May. Price One Anna per lb.

Regular Customers are requested to direct their Servants to apply for Books, in which will be entered the quantity furnished daily; Bills to be rendered monthly.

For the convenience of the Sick arrangements have been made for the sale of ICE during all hours of the night.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Lessees, Government Ice House.

Bombay, 14th May 1866.

APPLES.—Fresh American APPLES, ex Ship *J. P. Whitney*, from Boston, will be sold at the Government Ice House on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Lessees, Government Ice House.

Bombay, 14th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.

HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.

MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.

BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

RECEIVED, per last Overland Mail, a choice and handsome collection of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

Also, a large selection of SPECTACLES, with coloured Glasses.

J. NEUBERG.

IMPERIAL BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company will be made on the 15th instant, at No. 4 Church Lane, when each Shareholder will be entitled to receive Rs. 35 per Share (which with the sum already refunded by the Liquidators makes Rs. 50 per Share, the full amount paid for Calls) and in addition the sum of Rs. 1-14 for each Share.

D. MACPHERSON,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
HEIMEMOOSOY HUBIBBHOY,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 8th May 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a FINAL CALL of Rupees (Rs. 200) Two hundred per Share, on each Share is hereby made, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Apollo Street, Bombay, on or before the 21st May 1866, and in default of payment at the time appointed, interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and Shares on which all Calls have not been paid, will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th April 1866.

SPENCER COMPTON, Esq., deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims on or against, the Estate of SPENCER COMPTON, late of Bombay, Esquire, deceased, who died on the 14th day of February last (and whose Will was proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 9th day of April last by Colonel D'Oyley Trevor Compton, the surviving Executor thereof) are required on or before the 15th day of June next to send particulars of their claims to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors to the said Executor; and that at the expiration of such time the Executor will distribute the whole of the Assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have notice.—Dated this 11th day of May 1866.

ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP,
Solicitors, Bombay.

EX "HIMALAYA."—Just landed, and now exposed for sale, a selected Invoice of the undermentioned goods:—Best Britannia Metal Tea-pots, and of Block Tin Covers, Deed Boxes with superior Tumbler Locks, Garden Tools in chest complete.

A selection of the following new and popular Games:—Prince of Wales' Game, Royal Star, German Ball, Four Ringelett, Puff and Dart, Skittles, Parlour Aunt Sally, Outward Bound, Young Naturalist, Royal Quartette, La Belle France, Prince and Princess.

Stationery.—Best White Blotting Paper, Blotting Pads of the following convenient sizes:—Demy Folio, 1to Demy Folio 1/8th Demy Folio, Office Ink in pints, half a quarter pints. Copying Presses of sizes.

Fishing Tackle, with best Rod and Lines, and an assortment of Gut Hooks, Double and Single Gimp Hooks and Winches.

Patent Mincers and Sausage Machines, admirably adapted for Private Families, Messes, and Hotels.

A small consignment of superior Eau-de-Cologne.

Elegant Dressing Cases with Tools.

A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints. Brandy of the best brands, and superior Santerne.

M. E. MEHLJEE & Co.,
Mess and General Agents.

No. 7, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 23rd April 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ORIENTAL PAPER MILLS MACHINERY, &c.—On WEDNESDAY the 30th day of May 1866, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the premises (by order of the Mortgagees and with the consent of the Mortgagor) all that piece of leasehold Land, in extent 2,370 square yards or thereabouts, situated and being on the Parell Road and known as the Oriental Paper Mills.

The Machinery is strong and serviceable, and attached to it are Pulping Cisterns for the preparations of Rags and other materials for Paper-making. The Machinery has been recently purchased, and is of a first class description; and it is believed that with an outlay of about Rupees 3,000 a month a profit of Rupees 1,000 per month might be realized. The investment is strongly recommended to the consideration of Capitalists as one which has a large field of operation in Bombay and little if any competition.

The Premises are held of Wittoba Mancojee and Cassinath Wittoba under a lease for 19 years and 6 months, from 20th January 1852, at a yearly rental of Rupees 225, a copy of which Lease will be produced at the time of sale for inspection.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, or to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Mortgagees.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Tailor, Habit Maker, Hatter, Hosier, and General Outfitter, in returning his grateful thanks to his numer

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

NOTHING doing. Market flat.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Of the Bombay Money Market.

THE week under review has been characterized by the receipt of advices of a state of affairs now prevailing at home which few, if any, ever anticipated as so near at hand. First telegrams were to the 3rd instant to hand on the 9th, the Liverpool market being then depressed with Fair Dhollera at 10¼d., the depression being said to arise from the advance in the Bank rate to 7 per cent. On the following day the price was unchanged, although the statement of stocks published on that day showed that a slight decrease had taken place. Since then the messages have become more unfavourable, and a further decline has taken place, owing to the Bank rate being advanced to 9 per cent. and the existence of a panic in the London Money Market. The Manchester market is also depressed, and rates have declined considerably, quotations on the 8th being 7lb. Shirtings 10s. 9d., and 40's Twist 1s. 6d.

Piece Goods.—Our market during the week has been very quiet, but considering the news coming to hand there has been more done than might have been looked for. This is partly accounted for by European houses not meeting dealers more readily than in the previous week, the declining tendency of values and the near approach of the rains inclining holders to this course. A large proportion of the week's sales consist of light and coloured goods suitable for the season, but staple goods have also been cleared in some quantity. 7 lb. Shirtings have not been sold to a large extent, but prices are lower, sales being reported at from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-5 ; first sales of 8¼ lb. were at Rs. 8-8, but latterly Rs. 8-4 has only been obtainable. 3 lb. Madapollams have brought from Rs. 3-4-6 to Rs. 3-6-6, latest sales being at R. 3-6. In Twist, purchases are to some extent, but prices have declined considerably ; 50 bales 40's Mule brought 16 annas in the early part of the week, but the price has since declined to 13¼ ; 30's Water is now worth 14½ annas against 16 annas a week ago.

Cotton.—In the beginning of the week rumours of advanced prices at home caused our market to assume a more healthy tone for a day or so, but this was speedily lost when these rumours were found to be mere *gup* ; prices again gave way, and the course of our market since has been steadily downwards. Business may be described as at a standstill so far as European operations are concerned, and the transactions of the week are on the smallest possible scale. Dealers, however, are comparatively sanguine even in the present position of affairs, and are storing their cotton in anticipation of the rains, with great confidence of realizing advanced prices ere long. Shipments show little falling off, the week's aggregate being 30,400 bales against 30,436 bales last week. We quote :—Dhollera Rs. 275 ; Broach Rs. 265 ; Oomrawuttee Akote Rs. 275 ; Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 31 .

Freights still continue extremely depressed, and quotations are again lower. Demand for beginning ships is very slack, and only a small enquiry exists for going vessels. In the present position of affairs, we fear many ships now in port will have to lay up for the rains. We quote :—Beginning ships 27s. 6d. ; Going ships, Wood 35s., Iron 37s. 6d.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes :—

General Treasury Balance	Decrease	Rs. 20,20,938
Deposits at Head Office	Increase	„ 11,93,386
Deposits at Branches	Decrease	„ 85,275
Loans at H. O and Branches	Decrease	„ 64,800
Credit Accounts do. do.	Increase	„ 7,13,772
Bills Discounted do. do.	Decrease	„ 2,36,775
Cash & Currency Notes at H.O.	Increase	„ 19,14,189
Do. do. at Branches	Decrease	„ 7,02,876

Money.—Much anxiety was prevailing in our Market in the early part of the week, but it has been increased by the nature of the intelligence to hand within the last two or three days. The demand upon the Bank, however, has been lighter than might have been anticipated ; indeed at the close of business on Saturday the Return shows a large addition to its Head Office, and generally sustained a slight reduction since then. The system of fixed Deposits prevents to a great extent the eager demand for money so likely to arise in such times as the present, and to this system Banks ought to give every possible encouragement. The Return for the week ending last Saturday is much more favourable than we had expected both in Deposits and Accommodation ; the former at the Head Office have increased close upon 12 lacs, which is a very hopeful sign, and shows that, although anxiety may and does prevail, confidence would appear to be in no way diminished. In Loans there is a reduction of a little over half a lac, and in Discounts a decrease of over 7 lacs, which has, however, been taken up by a similar increase in Credits. The Cash at the Head Office has increased 19 lacs, arising from the above addition to Deposits and by a return of cash from the Branches to the amount of 7 lacs. The Treasury Balance has been reduced 20 lacs, but this does not affect the Bank's Cash Balance.

The fall in Cotton is producing its results in mercantile embarrassments, and meetings of the creditors of Messrs. S. and N. Nanabhoy and Limjee Manockjee have been called. These have been looked for for a short time past. Rumours are afloat as to the stability of some other houses, but in several instances they are quite unfounded.

Government Securities are scarcely affected in value by the news we have been receiving, although business is comparatively small. We quote :—Fours 86¾ ; Fives 103 ; Fives and half 107¾.

Exchange at first was a shade firmer but then remained steady till the close of business for the out-going Mail. Inability on the part of one or two native shippers to deliver documents drawn against, produced some uneasiness towards Mail day, and made the Banks less inclined for business. We quote the following as closing rates :—Bank 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 11-16d. ; Credits 2s. 1 13-16 to 2s. 1¾d. ; Documents 2s. 1 15-16d. to 2s. 2d. For the outgoing Mail business has not yet fairly commenced, Banks preferring to delay a few days in the hope of advices in the meantime coming to hand of a nature enabling them to enter into transactions with more certainty than they can do at the present moment. On Calcutta we quote :—Sight 100 ; 60 days 98½ ; and on China Rs. 212 for 60 days Bills.

Shares.—As might be expected we have only to report a further decline in shares, and the temporary improvement which we noticed in our last has been rapidly lost within the last few days. Prices are now at a most tempting point, as will be observed from our Share List.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 15.

Salmon, Lieutenant W. A., 17th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Mackenzie, Major A. M., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kharwarrah.

Johnstone, Captain R., Staff Corps, on duty, from Kaira.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 15.

Carey, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 14th May.

Lieutenant T. H. Ouchterlony, Royal Artillery, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General T. Tapp, C.B., Commanding Northern Division.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostanee by the lower standard :—

103rd Foot.—Captain the Hon'ble H. M. Hobart, and Ensign A. H. S. Neill.

SHIPPING.

MAY.	ARRIVALS.		
15	Knighton	Stewart	Aden, April 25.
	Phlox (s)	Nacoda	Mandavie, May 12.
MAY.	DEPARTURES.		
15	Ottawa (s)	Bayley	China.
	Caribou	Gilchrist	Mozimbin.
	Soobhoo Salam	Nacoda	Muscat.
	Indian Merchant	Gibbs	Calcutta.
	Burmah (s)	Irvine	Coast and Calcutta.
	Leticia	Nacoda	Mauritius.

The ship *Fatta Salam*, for Calcutta and Andaman, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 8th, steamer *Basheer*, ships *Benton*, *Lady Constance*, *Pearl*, and *Tymour*.

DEPARTURE.—May 8th, steamer *Mahratta*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—May 9th, screw steamer *Golconda*, from Suez.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a good PLATELAYER. Apply to Messrs. CAMERON & RYAN, 9 Church Street, Bombay.

TO LET, roomy and airy OFFICES, near the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to FARNHAM & Co., 2nd Floor, David Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street. Bombay, 15th May 1866.

OVERSEER.—An European, desirous of settling in India, wants a Situation as above. He has been for the last two years in the employ of the Cotton Plantation Company of Natal ; has considerable experience in bush-clearing, also Coffee and Cotton cultivation : understands Tamil and Hindustanee. Satisfactory Testimonials. Apply by letter to "A. Z. C," at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

VALUABLE and SELECT DOGS just arrived per *Louisa* from London—Two liver-coloured Spaniels (Dog and Bitch), six months old ; five Scotch Terriers ; one black and tan English Dog Terrier.

Also, a six-carat GALLEY, built by the best builder in Portsmouth for a member of the Royal Yacht Club. For further information apply on board the *Louisa*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the right to collect the Grazing and other Fees on the Esplanade will be put up to Public Auction at the Office of the undersigned on TUESDAY the 22nd instant at 3 P. M. For further particulars apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 14th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Registered Office on the 31st instant at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors.

BHUGVUNTRAO RAMCHUNDRAJI,
Chairman, pro. tem.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

TO THE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS, Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association, we, the undersigned, Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), (representing in the aggregate more than one-tenth of the Shares of the Company, and having been such registered proprietors for a period of not less than three months) request you will be so good as to convene, within 20 days after the receipt of this requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing the following Resolutions :—

First.—That the Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share now made is inopportune, as also in breach of the pledge given by the Directors to the Shareholders at the General Meeting of the 1st December 1865, to the effect that the financial requirements of the Company to their fullest extent for the next six months should be duly met without any necessity of applying to Shareholders for a Second Call, and therefore that such Second Call should be withdrawn.

Second.—That considering the financial position of the Company, as well as the critical state of the Bombay money market, all works should be suspended for the present.

Third.—To take into consideration the late appointments of Directors and Secretaries and Treasurers.

We are, yours obediently,

Jehanghier Bomanjee.
For the Financial Association of India & China,
John Smith, Officiating Manager.
H. Wilson.
Charles Iggulden.
Manjee Nurse.
Edwin Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
For the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited),
Nanabhoy Sorabjee, Secretary.
For the Imperial Banking and Trading Company,
Merwanjee Framjee & Co., Treasurers & Managers.
Merwanjee Framjee.
Nasserwanjee Dinshawjee Syer.
Dadabhoy Dorabjee Mehta.
Dorabjee Framjee Panday.
Dewchund Nanjee.
Tullockchund Hookoomchund.
Tapidas Vurjdas.
Davidas Hurgovundass.
Govind Gangadhur.
E. D. Sassoon.
A. M. Gubbay.
For the Grand Finance Company,
Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Manager.
For the Central India Fin. Corpn., under Liquidation,
M. Roonan.
Nasserwanjee Juttonjee Tatta.
Calliandass Mohundass.
P. E. Bendir.
Govind Balchrishna.
Bombay, 12th May 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

DEAR SIRS,—The undersigned request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the purpose of considering and resolving upon the proposals mentioned hereinafter.

We request you also to cause the notice to circulate as soon as possible a general statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company for the information and guidance of the Shareholders in their deliberations.

Further we beg, that on receipt of this requisition, you will withdraw the Notice of the Second Call until after we have had an opportunity of deliberating on the affairs of the Company at the said Meeting.

The Resolutions to be proposed are :—

1st. That it is inexpedient to enforce a Call on the general body of Shareholders at a time of monetary pressure, which renders it absolutely impossible for many to meet the payments required.

2nd. That a Committee be appointed to negotiate with the Government of Bombay, which would be the consequence of the suspension or abandonment of the works of public utility which are now being carried on, and endeavour to arrange for a deferred payment secured if necessary by debentures on the Land and Works.

3rd. That the feasibility by making payment by debenture of any further debts of the Company for fixed property be considered.

4th. In case the above Resolutions be not carried, the proposition of winding up the Company voluntarily be considered, and, if carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

We are, dear Sirs, your obedient Servants,

E. Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.
For the Indian Financial Association, in Liquidation,
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, } Liquidators.
G. R. Wilson, }
Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
Lovell John Mullens, pro Manager.
Premchund Roychund.
Bombay, May, 1866.

With reference to the above requisition the Directors have much pleasure in convening an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

By order of the Directors,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th May 1866.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.

☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

FLOWER SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties*		Rs.	5 0
Fine double German Balsams...	Per ½ ounce		1 8
Hoarcase	ditto.		0 8
Carnations	ditto.		0 8
Mignionette...	Per ½ ounce		0 8
Scarlet Tom Thumb Nasturtium	ditto.		0 4
Coreopsis Tinctoria	ditto.		0 4
Crimson Candytuft	ditto.		0 4
Convolvulus Major	ditto.		0 4
Nemophila insignis	ditto.		0 4
Eschscholgtia Californica ...	ditto.		0 4
Sweet Peas	Per ounce		0 8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties† ...			0
Do. do.	in packet of 36 varieties‡		15 0
PEAS, Rising Sun	Per lb.		1 4
—— Champion of England ...	Ditto.		1 8
—— Veitch's Perfection ...	Ditto		1 8
CABBAGE, Early York	Per ounce		0 12
——, London Market... ...	Ditto		0 8
——, Nonpareil	Ditto		0 8
CAULIFLOWER, London	Per ½ ounce		1 8
CUCUMBER, Southgate	Ditto		1 4
——, Long prickly...	Ditto		1 0
——, Stockwood	Ditto		1 0
——, Handglass	Ditto		2 4
RADISH, Wood's frame	Per ounce		0 4
——, long scarlet	Ditto		0 4
——, red turnip	Ditto		0 8
——, white turnip	Ditto		0 8
——, olive shaped salmon ...	Ditto		0 12
TURNIP, red top stone	Ditto		0 8
——, early Dutch	Ditto		0 8
——, Yellow Malta	Ditto		0 8
——, Early Stone Wecks	Ditto		0 8
——, Snowball	Ditto		0 8
BEANS, French§	Per ½ lb.		0 12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	Per ounce		0 8
BENGAL	ditto		0 8
WATER CRESS	ditto		1 0
LETTUCE.—White Cos	ditto		0 12
—— Bath	ditto		0 12
—— Drumhead...	ditto		0 6
ENDIVE.—Green curled	ditto		0 12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe	ditto		0 6
CELERY.—Crystal white, and Ivey's Nonsuch	ditto		0 8
CARROT.—Early French Horn ...	ditto		0 6
——, Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange	ditto		0 4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto		0 12
——— Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden	ditto		0 8
SAGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory	ditto		0 6

Orders for the above are requested as early as possible, in order that the Seeds may reach their destination before the setting in of the wet weather. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash. All parcels will be sent "bearing," unless cost of full banghy postage is included in cash order in payment for the Seeds. Whether sent "bearing" or "prepaid," the banghy charge for parcels is the same.

28th April, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

* Alginionette, Red Lavatera, Mixed Convolvulus Minor and Major, Silence Pendula, Mixed Sweet Peas, Yellow Lupine, Centranthus Macosiphon, Purple Candytuft, Clarkia Pulchella, Venus's Looking-Glass, Larkspur, New Yellow Miniature French Marigold, Campanula Pentagonia Alba, Saponaria Calabrica, Double Mixed Poppy, Lupinus Hortwegi Albus, Entoca Wrangeliana, Leptosiphon Densiflorus, Nolana Atripilcifolia. Weight of parcel, 20 tolas.

† Parsnip, Celery, Cabbage (2 sorts,) Radish (2 sorts,) Endive, Knolekole, Lettuce (2 sorts,) Beet, Broccoli, Spinage. Weight of parcel, 100 tolas.

‡ All the above; also Cress, Scarlet Runners, Broad Windsor Beans, Early Long Pod Beans, Mustard, Vegetable Marrow, Scotch Kail, Hardy Green Colewort, Brussels Sprouts, Walcheren Broccoli, White Spanish Onion, Savoy, Cauliflower, Peas 2 sorts, &c. &c. &c. Weight of parcel 350 tolas.

§ Robins' egg dwarf, Canterbury dwarf, white dun dwarf, Newington wonder dwarf, dark dun dwarf, black speckled dwarf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

Ballads, Songs, and Poems of Robin Hood	Rs.	2 0
Lectures on Animal Chemistry. By W. Odling	...	3 8
Heaven our Home	...	1 4
Meat for Heaven	...	1 4
Life in Heaven	...	1 8
Œclebe in search of a Cook, &c.	...	1 8
Letters on England: 2 vols. By Louis Blanc	...	12 0
Voices of Joy and Thanksgiving. A Collection of Sacred Poems for the Principal Festivals of the Christian Year. By C. E. B.	...	3 12
The Prettty Colored Picture Book	...	3 12
Lady Flavia. By author of Lord Lynn's Wife ...	...	1 8
The Constable o' France. By Jas. Grant ...	...	1 8
Hereward the Wake. "Last of the English." By the Rev. C. Kingsley. 2 vols	...	15 12
Toilers of the Sea. 3 vols. By Victor Hugo. Authorized English translation, by W. M. Thomas...		18 0
John Law the Financier. By W. H. Ainsworth...		4 8
Vermont Vale; or, Home Pictures in Australia. By Maud J. Franc...	...	3 12
Gay Deverell: a novel. By J. S. Le Fanu		4 8
English Composition and Rhetoric. A manual by Alex. Bain, M. A.		3 0
Scott's Novels—Vol. I.—Ivanhoe		3 8
Plain Rules for the Stable. By Prof. Gamgee		0 12
Thackeray's Pendennis. The Newcomes. The Virginians.—Each		5 4
——— Vanity Fair, Esmond.—Each ...		4 8
——— Miscellanies. 4 vols. ...		18 0
Gil Blas. Illustrated Edn. (Bohn's) ...		4 8
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1866 ...		4 8
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PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Monday	...	21st	2h. 49m. P.M.
Full Moon, Tuesday ...	...	29th	6h. 9m. P.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	16	Moon passes 5° 23' S of Venus at 4-35 A.M.	5 23	6 26	—	0 15	
Thurs.	17	Day breaks at 4-16 A.M.	5 24	6 26	0 37	0 59	
Fri.	18	Twilight ends at 7-7 P.M.	5 25	6 27	1 21	1 42	
Sat.	19	Jupiter rises at 1-3 P.M.	5 25	6 27	2 6	2 29	
Sun.	20	Pentecost.—Whit Sunday.	5 25	6 27	2 53	3 20	
Mon.	21	Length of day 13h. 3m.	5 26	6 28	3 47	4 17	
Tues.	22	Mercury in greatest. Hel. Lat. S. at 9-39 A.M.	5 24	6 28	4 50	5 23	

14th May 1866.
Time 9h. 30m. Sets.

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 4	KURRACHEE	May 9
AGRA	May 10	LAHORE	May 5
ALLAHABAD	May 9	LONDON	April 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 24	MAURITIUS	April 7
ALEXANDRIA	April 26	MADRAS	May 10
BANGALORE	May 9	MALTA	April 5
CALCUTTA	May 9	MEERUT	May 8
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	May 7
CEYLON	April 10	OUDH	May 9
COCHIN	April 6	PENANG	April 24
DELHI	May 10	PUNJAUB	May 5
FRANCE	April 19	SUEZ	April 28
HONGKONG	April 14	SINGAPORE	April 22

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866.

THE *Bombay Saturday Review* seems week after week to be subject to such a succession of periodical surprises in reference to the history of Bombay, that the lively apprehension which our contemporary manifests in old and well known truths, as fact after fact dawns for the first time upon its mind, may be compared to that of the awakened Sleeper when he had duly rubbed his eyes and begun to discover that the world had actually been progressing while he slept. Our contemporary in a series of short enigmatical utterances, like a string of sentences culled from a school primer, thus moralises with a simplicity of mind that would have astonished Adam Smith or John Stuart Mill :—

"In Bombay there is plenty to interest the curious observer. The Nemesis of speculation seems to be about to set to work vigorously. Before long we may expect the outbreak of a perfect epidemic of insolvency. It is a curious fact that a city into which there has been poured within five years a greater amount of specie than was ever known to come to any single port should be in the state Bombay is in now. It is pretty clear that the Mofussil only has benefited by late events. All the skill in the world could hardly have saved this community from burning its fingers under the peculiar circumstances of the case. Dealing in cotton is really very like gambling ; nor can it be otherwise. The value of the staple is altogether a speculative question, depends upon so many obscure contingencies that a prudent man would prefer not to touch it at all. But how can Bombay refrain from dealing in the great staple product of Western India. This is a curious dilemma, and we do not exactly see our way out of it. After a cycle of years good will come out of it. But at present it seems as if this commercial community were destined to spend a considerable portion of its future, in a trading way, between the frying pan and the fire."

Upon the hypothesis that our contemporary has been utterly oblivious to the operation of cause and effect in Western India during the last few eventful years, and upon the further hypothesis that Bombay should not trade in cotton because its price varies, the oracular utterances of the *Reviewer* have some meaning. If he has any occult faith in the possibility of fixing an invariable price for any commodity, or faith in the possibility of a commercial community "refraining from dealing in a great staple" because its price rises and falls, it might be of more practical benefit to the world and save mercantile communities from grievous disasters at all time to come, if he would set himself to discover this philosopher's stone in political economy, than it is to peddle in prophetic forebodings which nobody believes, discerning with the rolling eye of a sage that amongst other things in some long distant century and upon the brink of some imaginary millenium, the little English "David" shall drop a stone from its cowardly sling into the colossal forehead of the Russian "Goliath."

In looking at the history of this Presidency during the last twelve years, the two most noticeable facts in the development of its material prosperity are the results to Western India of the Russian and American wars. With the former, arose in India several new industries or trades, in which Russia previously had an almost undisputed monopoly. The commercial opportunities thus offered to us during the war were not lost when peace was established, and Russia is now only a competitor—formidable it is true—with India in produce in which she was formerly a monopolist. The impulse the Russian war communicated to the trade of the Bombay Presidency alone was thus not a temporary influence ; and its force, combined with some collateral improvements, may be measured by the fact, that the average permanent increase of bullion—the pure gain—was 4½ millions sterling annually. And this, too, notwithstanding the depressing and paralysing effects of the mutiny and the commercial panic of 1857. In fact, the Russian war, aided undoubtedly by the mutiny making India for a time the cynosure of the world, and the one great polestar of every commercially speculative mind, trebled and more than trebled the average annual imports of gold and silver into Western India. So much of this increased capital as did not find its way into the earth, there to be hoarded till intelligence, greed, or necessity summoned it to a resurrection and newness of life, passed into legitimate trade or legitimate undertakings ; for as yet, happily, Bombay society was innocent of speculation. In 1859, for example, the share list chronicles merely half a dozen banks, two or three press companies, and four or five spinning companies. Looking back upon its quiet monotony, and contrasting that with the feverish excitement of 1864, is like lifting the curtain of history from a great city, loud with the crash of mighty machinery, and beholding it, as but a few years ago, a secluded hamlet standing on the brink of its peaceful and unpolluted stream. It is not until the American war poured its prolific and golden Danaën shower into the lap of Bombay that the course of trade, the state of society, and the heads of people became all alike inverted. The effect of the first year of the war was to enrich the merchants of Bombay ; the effect of all the subsequent years was to enrich chiefly the growers of cotton in the Mofussil. Years ago (although the *Bombay Saturday Review* seems to have discovered it only for the first time) it was patent to every one who was studying the revolutions which were being silently or noisily wrought in this part of India, that it was the Mofussil which was chiefly benefitting by the accelerated imports of money. The Presidency town could not fail to catch up a share, and a large share, of the stream of treasure as it flowed on in a volume of nearly fourteen millions sterling a year, or about seven millions more annually than had debouched into Bombay during the interval of expansion which commenced with the year of the Russian war and closed with the year in which the American war began. Between the commencement of the Russian war and the outbreak of the American convulsion 40 millions sterling of gold and silver were poured into Western India, and since the beginning of the American struggle down to the end of 1865, 60 millions more were added from foreign sources to the capital of this Presidency. We say from foreign sources, because, although much of that capital is at present lying as ornamental lumber on the necks of women and cattle, or committed to the safe keeping of the earth, many of the old buried hoards have been brought to light to increase the amount of the circulating medium of the Presidency.

The *Reviewer* appears to imagine,—but he is seldom clear and specific in his utterances regarding Bombay,—that the present crisis, and the epidemic of insolvency that is ready to burst upon us, are the results of the recent fall in the price of cotton, and we cannot refrain from quoting again the quaint and puzzled acknowledgment of the dilemma in which he finds himself, and which must be more than commonly amusing to every mercantile mind in Bombay. "How can Bombay," he asks, "refrain from "dealing in the great staple product of Western "India ? This is a curious dilemma, and we "do not exactly see our way out of it." We should have been surprised if the *Reviewer* had. The truth is that, although the present fall in cotton is the immediate *occasion*, it is by no means the efficient *cause* of the catastrophe of which the first indications have set in. We have to seek for that cause in the frightful misuse of capital caused by the sudden accumulation of wealth and beginning of luxury in the interior of India, and the universal prostration which it caused throughout this community during the summer of last year, the almost universal insolvency, which it entailed, reaching even to many of the banking institutions of the city themselves and the impossibility of a city so stricken to bear a second loss before it had recovered from its first. In September 1864, for the first time after the outbreak of hostilities in America, the cotton trade of the Presidency received a check, when Fair Dhollera fell one-third in price—from 22d. to 14d. per lb. The mercantile community had then, however, its capital at command—at least capital was available—and the loss was scarcely felt. Again, in February 1865, when delegates from the Northern and Southern States were reported to have met, cotton likewise fell, to fall still further when General Grant's victories at Richmond foretold that the end of the war was at hand. But the surplus capital had been swallowed up by share speculation, and was not forthcoming in the new hour of emergency. Merchants who had heavy remittances to make found themselves with shares instead of goods, and of these shares no Bank for some months would advance money. A third time has the crisis come round, and it has come while Bombay is still atoning in sackcloth and ashes for the speculative errors of 1864. The catastrophe of last year was arrested in its progress towards complete consummation by the indulgence which it was deemed desirable to extend to all who had obligations to meet and could not meet them ; and the renewed activity in the cotton trade promised the future means of modifying the disasters which the community suffered, and which every one dreaded to bring to a final reckoning. Bombay, with its large capital, might have borne almost unscathed or without being seriously damaged the depreciation in the value of its staple export in 1864, 1865, and 1866, had the capital been invested in the channels of legitimate commerce. It is clear, therefore, that we are suffering more from the direct consequences of the speculative paroxysm of 1864-65 than a fall from cotton which, without touching the profits of previous years, would scarcely, at least, as yet sweep away the profits made from the same staple during the last year alone.

LOCAL SKETCHES.—No. X.

THE HOLY AND OTHER TANKS.

It has certainly been from the earliest ages a good old custom among Eastern nations, and of which history, both sacred and profane, hands us down numerous prominent instances, to construct, dig, or establish wells, tanks, and other places for the accumulation of water. In India these works have been constructed at the expense of individual members of the Hindoo, Banneah and Parsee communities ; and there can be no doubt that such men were, in the truest sense of the word, public benefactors. Water is an indispensable element for man in all parts of the world, and more especially in tropical climes. The most casual of readers, and the most unobservant of travellers, cannot fail to have been struck with the large number of these places in all parts of India. The quantity of water used by the natives of this country must be enormous ; they drink a great deal, a large quantity is used for purposes of personal ablution, and for washing clothing, cooking utensils and food, but by far the largest consumption is that which is wasted. Observe the very poorest natives, and you will at once be struck with their prodigal expenditure in this way.

The common designation—tank—is applied to all fixed receptacles for water ; there are the sacred tanks, the common or public tanks, used either for ablution and washing of clothes, the drinking tank, or too often for both purposes, and the more common dipping well.

It is only until within a very recent date that Bombay was entirely dependent for its water supply from these different tanks, and dire distress towards the close of the hot season used to be of periodical, if not annual, occurrence in these times. One of the earliest uses to which the G. I. P. Railway was put, we believe, was the conveyance of water from up-country to Bombay. At these times there used to be periodic water famines, and sometimes even riots on a small scale ensued in consequence. On the arrival of the "water train" the attendance of a military force was often considered indispensable, and the troops, probably to ensure their more earnest co-operation, were always supplied first with water. But better times have now, in this respect at least, dawned upon Bombay, and the million are not now dependent upon this precarious source of supply. As a consequence a number of these tanks have been filled in, and their sites in some instances appropriated for other purposes.

The largest tanks are the Baboola tank, on the Mazagon road, near the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital ; Dick's tank, Parell road, in front of the Hospital ; Sankleo tank, near the Byculla Railway station bridge ; Pooran tank, Bellasis Junction road ; Gowalla tank, Cumballa Hill ; Gilder tank, Grant road ; Cowasjee Patel tank, Girgaum

Branch of the Bombay Bank to make and deliver to him certain valuable securities, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the prisoner do undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The Court, differing from the assessors, finds that the prisoner is guilty of the offence specified in the second head of the charge, namely, that he has concealed and transferred his property to some persons, intending thereby to prevent that property from being taken in execution of a degree which he knew to be likely to be made by a court of justice in a civil suit, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 206 of the Penal Code, and the Court directs that the prisoner do undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year, such imprisonment to commence on the expiration of the period of imprisonment under the first head of the charge.

—RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court reverses the finding and sentence recorded against the prisoner under section 420 of the Penal Code, and alters the finding on the charge under section 206 to one of a fraudulent transfer of property punishable under section 421, but having advertence to section 426 of the Code of Criminial Procedure does not reverse or alter the sentences recorded against the prisoner under the said section 206.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. FAIRBAIRN—Your letter is addressed to the *Times of India*, to which journal we have sent it.

A COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I beg to submit for the consideration of the intelligent and discriminating public the following facts, in order that they may point a moral and adorn my tale :—

I am an infelicitous shareholder in the Bengal Credit Mobilier, purchased at a high premium, and like almost everything else of that kind now at a discount, on which the 3rd ultimo dividends at 15 per cent. were payable on the shares, application for payment was therefore made at the office of the Financial Association of India and China in Bombay, the manager, however, said he had no authority to pay these dividends, but would apply for dividend warrants to the head office at Calcutta to draw the dividends, for which he would charge a ½ per cent. I then informed my agent here, who said he could do that quite as well on the same terms. My share certificates were accordingly sent to Calcutta with instructions to a person there to receive the money, but on applying for the dividends there, the gentleman was told to go to another Bombay to the Financial Association, the manager of which positively declines to pay unless under the conditions formerly mentioned by him, and I am still of my dividends MINUS.

Bombay, 15th May.

BENGAL.

We are informed that the second-class "Stars of India" have arrived, and are to be distributed next month by His Excellency from Simla, among the Native Chiefs for whom they are intended.—*Englishman, May 9.*

We hear that Tongso Penlow has removed his seat of government from Tongso to Punakha in the hills, where his present fort now stands. This measure on the part of the Tongso is owing to an apprehension lest the British should attack his territory.—*Id.*

It has been decided that Captain Harward is to be tried before the High Court on the charges given, we believe, the necessary orders for his removal to Calcutta for that purpose. This will, we think, be satisfactory to all parties, and will ensure the prisoner a fair and impartial trial, and every opportunity on the part of counsel had, we think, some reasonable doubts, considering how high personal feeling ran during the preliminary investigation. Captain Harward will be tried at the next Criminal Sessions.—*Id.*

THE Governor General in Council has granted to Mr. Schiller the unappropriated Sunderbuns, on the terms and conditions proposed by the Government of Bengal. The main points of difference being between the conditions imposed by the Bengal Government, and the terms asked for by Mr. Schiller are the following :—1st—Mr. Schiller would have the right of redemption to be independent of the fulfilment of the conditions, while the 4th section of the Indian Government of last year would enforce the observance of these conditions. 2nd—Mr. Schiller would have a minimum amount payable for the redemption fixed at Rs. 2-8 per acre of the whole grant, reducible, if redemption be expected within five years, to Rs. 2-8 per acre of assessed lands, or taken at a pilgrimage from the head of the Bengal Government, however, as indicated in the orders of February 1864, require the redemption to be effected at the rates laid down in Appendix K to the Report of 1863. Thus, the Bengal Government observed, it will be understood that, if redemption were effected early, the Government would be a gainer; but if it were postponed till a later period, a loss would be incurred. Towards the close of the 21st on a small scale.

Its shape was like a crooked nail, thick about the centre and sharp at both the ends.

Its shape altered every moment until it assumed that of a hasp, then almost a circle; then, as it became fainter, a shapeless mass of smoke, until it finally vanished, fifteen minutes after its first appearance.

The above was witnessed by all my men, and must have been seen elsewhere.

These meteoric lights and the storm of wind and rain on 30th instant may influence W.'s forecasts."—*Delhi Gazette, May 10.*

CARLYLE AND HIS SPEECH.

[By ONE WHO HEARD HIM.]

(From the Glasgow Herald.)

I was one of the privileged on Monday last who witnessed the installation of the chief literary light of the University, and who listened with rapt attention to that marvellous chat which for an hour and a half he held with the students over whom he now exercises rectorial sway. The occasion was a great one for Mr. Carlyle's enthusiastic admirers—and all his admirers are enthusiastic. Almost every one now recognises in the recluse philosopher of Chelsea the greatest literary Scotsman that has appeared since the days of Robert Burns. Hence his public appearance in the capital was looked upon as an event which would yet have historic significance—as a great gala day in our literary annals—a festival, so to speak, in which the hero of thought was to be publicly crowned, reminding one of the day in which the laurel trophy was wreathed round the brow of Petrarcha in the first dawn of the Renaissance in Italy. The devotees of hero-worship were on the tip-toe of expectation. There was first the excitement of actually seeing the man whose strange utterances, first laughed at, and afterwards listened to, had exercised a most extraordinary influence on the whole current of British thought. Then there was the still greater excitement as to what Mr. Carlyle would say—whether he would speak as he has written, in the same individuality of language, with equal scorn of all shams and pretences; with the same wild lurid humour lighting up his subject like a troubled sunset; with the same kindly feeling and exquisite pathos somehow insensibly pervading all. I had occasion to meet with many of Mr. Carlyle's faithful students, mostly young men, who had read and re-read his works, whose minds had become imbued with the grotesque splendours of his style, and who had followed in a manner awestruck through the infinite heights and depth which his thoughts seem to reach. It would be impossible to describe the flutter of spirits which had taken possession of these admiring neophytes, especially those who had been fortunate enough in securing tickets. Curious mingled visions of Sartor Resartus, Teufelsdrockh, and Sauerteig seemed to have been conjured up in their imagination as a likeness, physiological and psychological, of the veritable entity that was shortly to stand before them. Doubtless they were thinking of the everlasting yea, the centre of indifference, the infinitudes, and all that astonishing exposition of Carlylism which first came to the world under the guise of a philosophy of clothes. They were all eager to see the living features, and hear the living tones of their spiritual father. Some of them had followed Mr. Carlyle from England, others came from remote parts of Scotland, and one, we believe, had undertaken a pilgrimage from the head of the Persian Gulf to see and hear the old man eloquent. It was amusing to hear them talking in high strains of "grand old Tom," as if he had been the truest and nearest friend of their life. Had Mr. Carlyle been present, I do not know what his feelings would have thought, but he would hardly have supposed that hero-worship had died out in these sceptical, practical, and matter-of-fact times.

A special ticket secured me easy access by a back entrance to the Music Hall, George Street, about one o'clock, while a dense crowd of students and the general public were besieging the front doors. When I entered, the body of the hall was empty, but the gallery was filled with the rank and beauty of Edinburgh, patiently waiting for the advent of the great man. Shortly afterwards the doors were thrown open, when the students, good-humoured and boisterous, rushed in like an army of conquerors and took possession of the best seats. By half-past one the place was crammed to excess, every available inch of flooring upon which two legs could stand being occupied. The students gave vent to their excitement by whistling a few airs, spontaneously selecting with singular good taste those most appropriate to the occasion, such as "Auld Langsyne," and "What's a' the steer, kimmer." Two o'clock came, and with it the College Professors, in their gowns, and other distinguished personages, headed by the antiquely dressed official, bearing solemnly aloft some metallic insignium of office. When Mr. Carlyle, in his Rector's gown, appeared on the platform he was received with loud applause, again and again repeated; and many we have no doubt looked with half comic surprise or wondering bewilderment at the rather eccentric appearance of the new Rector. Mr. Carlyle looked gratified, but no way discomposed at the splendid reception which was given him in the city which he left nearly half a century ago utterly misunderstood. He recalled the time, I wonder, when poor Lord Jeffrey could not understand, and therefore sneered at the strange notions of the new contributor to the *Edinburgh Review*—ancient notions which were revamped by the young giant by the most delicate and subtle strokes of irony and sarcasm that are to be found in the language. The venerable Vice-Chancellor, Sir David Brewster, having taken the chair, and the usual formalities of Greek and Latin opened the proceedings, the Chairman of Mr. Carlyle's Committee formally declared that Thomas Carlyle was the choice of the students, upon which the distinguished "writer of books," as he calls himself, received the congratulations of the Principal and the vociferous applause of the students. Then followed the presentation of the degree of LL.D.—a ceremony usually performed in the absence of the men at least who receive that honour had acquired an European reputation, viz., Professors Huxley and Tyndal, and Dr. Hayes, the arctic explorer. Then the four new Doctors of Law having been invested with the blue sash of honour, Mr. Carlyle stood up, amidst the eager expectation of the audience, to deliver his Rectorial address. He doffed his cap, and, somebody behind me said, he ought rather to have gathered it round him, and stood forth perhaps the most remarkable-looking Rector that ever addressed his fellow-students. One could hardly divest himself of the idea that here stood before him some old prophet of the wilderness, who had fed on locusts and wild honey, and had wandered about in camel's hair clothing. He was unlike any other body else on the platform—very much unlike in his old-fashioned dress, and still more unlike in personal appearance. There he stood in a dress coat of the old style, the unsurcharged amount of which from collar to skirt, and all round, the very same in style, I believe, as our well-to-do grand-fathers wore. A huge black stock like a policeman's, the conventional white shirt-frill, white shirt-sleeves, stiff, unbending, and terribly in earnest, rose on each side of his chin like white blades, ready to do execution on his whiskers. I never saw a more marked face than Mr. Carlyle's. Every line was cut, I am sure, a purpose in the audience who could not at a glance have singled him out on the platform, or who would not have at once declared that must be, and unmistakably was, the man who secured a new era in the style of his works—honest, rugged, but not coarse, and lighted up by eyes in which lay calm wisdom, placid transcendental depths, and yet at the same time capable of flinging forth flashes of light that seemed to disdain. One naturally looks at the head of distinguished men, but Mr. Carlyle wore his hair drawn down over his forehead in the Emerson fashion, which, I think, adds to the forehead." Seen in profile, it seemed a very rugged beetling cliff indeed, yet giving one the idea of tremendous power and energy. It is the head of a giant, or rather that of a Northland Thor, who did battle against and subdued the frost and snow jotuns of his native land. The impression that first strikes the mind on seeing this remarkable figure is, that it is altogether unlike that type of intellectual force—what one might call raw strength of intellect. You see that there is not the slightest tinge of affectation in the man—all is downright honest and earnest—nothing made but what has been made to do not sit upon his countenance as you see them on the polished faces of the distinguished men around him. You feel that it could not be fashioned into the common place of art. But though this is the first and perhaps the most abiding impression, you have not long upon Mr. Carlyle, and heard him speak, till you begin to feel that this intellectual force and native ruggedness of mind has received, without being much altered by, all the cultures of life, while the roughness and softening of age in the pleasant presence of kindly feeling, kindly manner, and unconscious humour. You begin to feel that this intellectual son of Anak is, now in his old age, full of the repose and the beautiful wisdom of a child—a child playing in arms in the fierce shouts of his early days, but, like an aged chief, telling his sons in honest, wise, and earnest words, how they are to fight the battle of life.

The speech which was delivered is now before the world, and men will judge of it according to their varied views. Few, we think, will deny that it is in form the most perfect Rectorial address that ever was delivered. The manner of it was most peculiar. It was spoken as a father out of the fulness of his heart and his experience would speak to his children by the fireside. It might have been much more eloquent, and much more connected had it been written first, and then read, as is usually the case on these occasions, but then it would have been beautiful, nor half so impressive. It was really what Mr. Carlyle would have called it, had he heard it spoken by some other person, the authentic utterance of the inner man—a revelation of the wonderful workings of familiar talk of one of the wisest of men. When Mr. Carlyle began he seemed to be a little affected by the recollections of the past, for there was a peculiar distant tone of pathos in his voice. He had some little difficulty in expressing himself, not from the want of words, but because his breath seemed to be caught in his throat. He paused for a few minutes, and then went on more and more intensely as they began to get used to, and to like the marked Annandale accent as in which he spoke. By and by, he held them enthralled by his wonderful talk, and the interest deepened and heightened as he went on, till the great crowd seemed to be pressing round him, with bent head and attentive ear, eager to catch every syllable that dropped from his mouth. From time to time he spoke, and thus he was listened to, for an hour and a half, not apparently exhausting himself either bodily or mentally, for he could have gone on, as it seemed to me, for hours, with the same familiar ease and fluency, and I doubt not, his audience, though he had, would have taken no note of them. It was a sight worth seeing at a public meeting to see the excited Goethe in the Master's Travels, which he called a "kind of marching music of mankind." The elocution was perfect, and the peculiar light in the speaker's face, and his hushed solemnity of tone, as he told of the past life of a most extraordinary man, was a beautiful and most appropriate conclusion to the striking scenes of the day.

HUNTING AND ITS SOCIAL GAINS.

(From the London Review, April 7.)

WITH the close of the hunting season we now bring to a conclusion our comments upon the sport. The "stinking violets" that herald the birth of spring's "ethereal mildness" proclaim the death of the fox-hunter's winter; the perfumed breath of the most modest flower is even more potent than the powerful odour that ruddy reynard leaves upon his trail as he flies from the pursuing pack; and, when pinks and primroses deck the garden, it is time for the "clink" of the field to disappear. The scarlet must now give place to the silk; if brooks, bullfinches, and hurdles have to be cleared, it must be by the steeplechaser and not by the hunting-man, in a bursting run or in a frolic home; the undulating ridge and furrow turf of the Quorn, Pytchley, and Fitzwilliam counties must now be exchanged for the flat-racing "turf" of Newmarket and the stiff plough; many of the horses were pumping aloud, and others tailed off. For'ard, hark for'ard! was the cry; and the yeomen, heavily pressed by the gallant lady pack, pointed for his old haunts at Shuffler's Bottom; but, being headed, made for the Rippleton brook. Here the master on his celebrated roan, who had been there or thereabouts from the first, came to grief, and for a few seconds, found a watery grave, from which he was rescued, like the comic servant in 'The Stranger,' 'not drowned, but very wet,' &c., &c. What would a small shopkeeper make of such a passage as this, if he was called upon to construe it and turn it into plain English? and yet to how many must its idiomatic language sound as sweetest music, and supply the most fascinating reading? If scraps of Latin are sometimes inserted in such accounts, and if poetic lines, such as that of Byron, "Fox shall in Britain's future annals live," are pleasantly perverted to their writer's purpose, it is as though he would skilfully hint to his readers that a hunting-man can keep up his classics and dabble in literature like a second Whyte Melville. Certainly, among the social gains of hunting we must not forget our indebtedness to the sport for its special contributions to our library, and, in a minor form, to our newspaper reading.

Hunting parsons are still to be met with, although the oldfashioned breed, like the Prince Regent's Rev. "Billy" Buckland, is fast dying out. They may not have been episcopally forbidden to follow the hounds, as was the Rector of Clavering, in Mr. Trollope's new story, but they are, very properly, respected to find healthful amusement in other pursuits than those of the fox, and not to resemble Crabbe's parson, who gave

"To fields the morning, and to feasts the night,"

and thus whose

"None better skill'd the noisy pack to guide.

To urge their chace, to cheer them, or to guide."

Our King Log of a country squire would seem to have been as passionately fond of the sport as Louis Quatorze and Louis XV. of France—is represented by Shakespeare as making hunting his daily exercise, and being rescued "from the Black and portentous mood" by it. We are sure that the episcopal retainers of the present day would have nothing to do with such a sport, which would be more laborious than their ordinary work of reading, sealing, or wearing of beards. Leech cleverly sketched an adjournment, an old joke, in one of his hunting sketches, where the pace is too good to afford assistance to a gentleman whose legs are clasped round a wall and whose "pink" is in the mire, Jack ?" asks one rider. "It's only the parson! and he won't be wanted till Sunday," replies his companion, as they ride on. Hunting also gives occasion for many ways than one; for we certainly think that popular sympathy would not follow the parson into the hunting-field. His social position and enjoyments should be found elsewhere.

One great social gain of hunting is that it keeps up good fellowship, and establishes a pleasant out-of-door club at the cover-side; it brings together the gentle and simple, securing to the heads a district that "general acquaintance with all the neighbours," with which Sir Roger de Coverley met when he went forth with his famous pack; and which even the noble H. F. C. rescued from the hearty snob in Leech's capital picture. Hunting also gives occasion for visits, extends invitations, and fills country houses. How many men of fortune and position are there who would never be prevailed upon to winter at "any place in the country," if it were not for the facilities afforded them by neighbouring packs of hounds for passing the dead months of the year pleasantly on their friends' and their guests'? Absentee landlords would be common enough in the cold season, if they were not restrained from seeking a warmer climate by the sport of the chase. Winter parties are full of hunting reminiscences, and the unprofessional gentleman-rider, who has his own and particular neighbourhood at home, would be the choice of many a landed proprietor and country squire, if hunting was abolished. Then, the amusements and hospitality in its train, and enlivens the country house in the hundred innocent ways. It agreeably varies the dinner and conversation at breakfast and dinner; and in the drawing-room, provided that a man does not overcome by the fatigues of the day and the soporific tendency of his long exposure in the brisk air as to be able to keep himself awake, and to converse, or overpowered with passion while appearing to lend an attentive ear to the fair one, Borcham's interminable narratives regarding her daughter Millicent's wonderful children. "Like a dog, he hunts in packs," says the poet, "and thus Gilliatt, the valiant lad of "Lockseley Hall" was more like the sporting squire in Pope's verse, who "with his hounds comes hallooing from the stable," and "whose laughs are hearty, though his jests are coarse, and who loves the best of all things—but his horse." But manners have happily mended since then; and the hunting man now is not now the boor of old, but has come on and even to its Collard's grand, without any of those eccentricities of behaviour that marked the evening's diversions of a long time ago, and which would astonish even a generation not so very long removed from our own period.

And if the social gains of hunting find their footing in the drawing-room, their advantage to the bull-room must not be forgotten; for the hunt ball is always one of the best of county balls; and we can call to mind at least one instance, where that ne plus ultra of fashion, a distinguished wife of a noble master appeared with her ball-dress trimmed with foxes' brushes, the victorious tokens of her prowess in the field. And, it was but the other day that the Empress of Wales, after a hard run with the North Staffordshire, was pressed into with the brush, which she had duly earned by the bold riding that brought her well up at the finish. Our sovereign's first lesson in equitation was royal and fair countenance, we cannot doubt but that a new impetus has been given to it, and that it is less likely than ever to be "the last place" in which she will be seen, if ever been deemed, the most truly national of all our English sports.

THE DEVIL-FISH.

(From "Toilers of the Sea." By Victor Hugo.)

NEAR the moulded arch, he remarked those low dark grottoes, a sort of caves within the cavern, which he had already observed from a distance. He now stood nearer to them. They were like so many lairs for some sort of monster, and easily approachable. Nearer still than this recess he noticed, above the level of the water, and within reach of his hand, a horizontal fissure. It seemed to him probable that the rock had taken a slanting bend, and he plunged his hand in as far as he was able, and groped about in that dusky aperture. Suddenly he felt himself seized with a wish whose power he could use it. It might have been said that he had two right hands. His open knife was in this hand. The antenna of the devil-fish cannot be cut; it is a leathery substance impossible to divide with the knife, it slips under the edge; its position in attack also is such that to cut it would be to wound the victim's own flesh. The creature is formidable, but there is a way of resisting it. Gilliatt had taken counsel of it, and does any one who has seen them execute certain abrupt movements in the sea. The porpoises know it also; they have a way of biting the cuttle-fish which disarticulates it. Hence that frequent sight on the sea of pen-fish, poulps, and cuttle-fish without heads. The cephaloptera, in fact, is only vulnerable through the head. Gilliatt was not ignorant of this fact. He had never seen a devil-fish of this size. His first encounter was with one of the larger species. Another would have been powerless with terror. With the devil-fish, as with a furious bull, there is a certain moment of conflict which must be seized. It is the instant when the bull lowers the neck; it is the instant when the devil-fish advances its head. The movement is rapid. He who loses that moment is destroyed. The things we have described occupied only a few moments. Gilliatt, however, felt the increasing power of its innumerable suckers. The monster is cunning; it tries first to stupify its prey. It seizes and then pauses awhile. Gilliatt grasped his knife; the suckling increased. He looked at the monster, which seemed to look at him. Suddenly it loosened from the rock its sixth antenna, and darting it at him, seized him by the left arm. At the same moment it advanced its head with a violent movement. In one second more its mouth would have fastened on his breast. Blooting in the sides, and with his two arms entangled, he would have been a dead man. But Gilliatt was watchful. He avoided the antenna, and at the moment when the monster darted forward fastened on it, grappling it with the knife clenched in his left hand. There were two convulsions in opposite directions; that of the devilfish and that of its prey. The movement was rapid as a double flash of lightnings. He had plunged the blade of his knife into the flat slimy substance, and by a rapid movement, like the flourish of a whip in the air, describing a circle round the two eyes, he wrenched the head off as a man would draw a cork from a bottle. The whole was accomplished in the twinkling of an eye. The monster darted forward, fastened on Gilliatt's arm, and then fell back, a lifeless mass, into the water. All the splendours of the cavern existed for it alone. On the day of the previous month when Gilliatt had first penetrated into the grotto, the dark outline, vaguely perceived by him in the ripples of the secret waters, was this monster. It was here in its home. When entering for the second time into the cavern in pursuit of the crab, he had observed the two eyes of the monster watching the crab had taken refuge, the pieuvre was there lying in wait for prey. Is it possible to imagine that secret ambush? No bird would brood, no egg would burst into life, no flower would be open, no spring would give milk, no heart to love, no spirit to soar, under the influence of that apparition of evil watching with sinister patience in the dusk. Gilliatt had thrust his arm deep into the opening; the monster had snapped at it. It held him fast, as the spider holds the fly. He was in the water up to his belt; his naked feet clutching the slippery roundness of the lower part of the rock; his left arm bound and rendered powerless by the flat coils of the long tentacles of the creature, and his body almost hidden under the folds and cross folds of this horrible bandage. Of the eight arms of the devil-fish two were fastened here and there among the masses of pebbles, in irregular constellations. Gilliatt, having his eyes fixed elsewhere, had walked among them without perceiving them. At the extremity of the crypt, where he had now penetrated, there was a still greater heap of remains. It was a confused mass of legs, antenna, and mandibles. Claws stood wide open; bony shells lay amid the pebbles, resembling the broken pieces of which their livid hollows. The heap was like a *melee* of besiegers who had fallen, and lay massed together. The skeleton was partly concealed in the darkness. Some remnants of scales and tentacles, the eye perceived the carmine with its furrows, the vertebræ, the thigh bones, the tibias, and the long-jointed finger bones with their nails. The frame of the fish was filled with crabs. Some heart had once beat there. The green mould of the sea had settled round the sockets of the eyes. Limpets had left their slime upon the bones. For ages, no doubt, there were not in this cave within the rocks either sea-gulls, or cormorants, or a breath of air. All was still. The teeth grinned. The sombre laughter is that strange mockery of its expression which is peculiar to a human skull. In the marvellous palace of the deep, inlaid and encrusted with all the gems of the sea, had at length revealed and told its secret. Here was the devil-fish in its devil-fish inhabited; it was also a tomb, in which the body of a man reposed. The skeleton and the creatures around it oscillated vaguely in the rapid current of the incoming water which trembled adrift, all our inhabitants at the same time washed over. I shall not easily forget that night, for I as nearly lost the number of my mess as a man well could do. We had left on to the whales until it would have been downright madness to have attempted to do anything that by any instant they would be sent with a tremendous thud against the sides of the vessel, shaking her from stem to stern, and making everything on board quiver. I ran the risk of being "stove in," our skipper at length reluctantly gave the order to cut them adrift, and I was standing at the open gangway, watching one of them fall astern; for after weeks of toil it is not pleasant to see the fruit of one's labours drifting away, when a heavy sea struck the ship, deluging the decks with water, and sending me at full length upon my back, and nearly flying overboard. I gave myself up as lost, for I knew they could not lower a boat, and I was some yards from the ship, which being hove to, was drifting rapidly to leeward, when, just as I came on a line with her taffrail, another wave caught me and sent me right into the mizen chains. The second mate was, I think, the only man on board who regretted my disappearance, for I was liked by the rest of the crew, and everything they gave me when, dripping like a "Newfoundland," I once more put my foot on the deck of the *Artful Dodger*, was in itself almost sufficient compensation for the danger I had undergone.

Look alive; here you are; let her have it," and, as he said the words, I saw something green in the water alongside, heard a whizzing noise in the air, and we were fast, he said, to a large cow whale. That we were fast to something, and that not a spar, there could not be the slightest doubt, for our boat flew through the water at a rate which was altogether too fast to be pleasant, and our line kept running out in a manner that threatened to leave the ship empty before many minutes were over. Our skipper was evidently anxious. It was a matter of a hundred pounds to him whether he got that whale alongside or not; and, as he stood with compressed lips, his hands nervously clutching the steering-oar, I could pretty well guess what was passing in his mind. But, after a few minutes' suspense, which was shared in by the entire boat's crew (for we all had an interest at stake), our speed visibly decreased, the line ran out slower and slower, until it finally ceased running altogether, and the order was given to haul in the slack hand over hand, and prepare for another bout of it. We all worked with a will, and had recovered a good deal of our line, when down went her ladyship once more like a shot, and the same little game was played over again, although with considerably less vigour on her part than at first start. Several desperate attempts of the unfortunate whale to escape were frustrated in a similar manner, she all the while growing weaker and weaker, and we approaching nearer and nearer, until at length we were close alongside her, and the captain seizing his lance, sent it deep into her vitals. As he did so, she gave a convulsive lash with her tail, and I thought for a moment that we were swamped, for she only just missed striking the boat, and sent the water flying over us. No such mischance, however, was in store for us, and "sounded" once more, came up again, spouted blood, turned itself, and, after a few struggles, lay dead on the water side by side. The ship was by this time hove off, and the boat-lines having been all cleared away, we had to pull almost the entire distance, dragging after us our monster of the deep. It was late before we were overtaken by the other boats, which had been unsuccessful, and when their aid we managed to get along pretty lively, and had our whale lashed alongside, for like many of mine she proved to be only a calf, and not a full-grown one, after all. The teeth grinned. The sombre laughter is that strange mockery of its expression which is peculiar to a human skull. In the marvellous palace of the deep, inlaid and encrusted with all the gems of the sea, had at length revealed and told its secret. Here was the devil-fish in its devil-fish inhabited; it was also a tomb, in which the body of a man reposed. The skeleton and the creatures around it oscillated vaguely in the rapid current of the incoming water which trembled adrift, all our inhabitants at the same time washed over. The monster was quite dead. Gilliatt closed his knife, and, arriving at a place in Delahay-street, got into a very large bath full of plenty of the very dirtiest water. I can unhesitatingly say that no attempt to do away with my share received his bounty, into the town. Slatie had cleaned his belts also, and of course the recruit was expected to do the same. I must say that Slatie came in rather roughly used by the devil-fish, which had evidently been at work on him before he had succeeded in killing it, but because they see nothing but starvation staring them in the face.

The next morning after enlistment I went before the adjutant. I don't know his name, as his signature could not be made out, except by the initiated. The morning after I went before the colonel, and the next morning I went to Canntown, and was sent for going on the Friday afternoon before the magistrate at Westminster Police Court to be sworn in. The magistrate signed his name, certainly, saying that no and so had sworn "before him," but I never saw him. The clerk did it all. One recruit with me was telling the sergeant who accompanied us to the police-office that he would get on well in the cavalry (the corps he had joined), as he had served in a similar capacity in the late war in America.

Sergeant Blue, of the Dragoon Guards, eyed him with contempt. "America, eh?" What sort of animals had they over there?"

The recruit said, "Very good," and then a pause. He added, "Not perhaps so good as yours—the fact was, we had mules."

"Mules! oh crickey, shouldn't I have liked to have seen 'em charge!" Why, the dragoons would double them next to nothing, like that," said the sergeant, snapping his fingers. As soon as I was dressed I tapped at the colour-sergeant's door and, when I had received permission, presented myself. What a magnificent sum! He warned me gently to mind getting intoxicated, and after this I signed my name as a receipt. The colour-sergeant is decidedly the nicest-looking man I have yet found—so tidy and neat, and withal so active, that I think it a real pleasure to obey that man's orders; he is quite a gentleman.

Having got my bounty, Slatie suggested that I should get my clothes, and that he should show me about. We accordingly went out. I shall not forget how tightly around me my clothes fit, and how the stock wound my neck round my chin. I cut the latter article down, though, next day, full half an inch, and have since enjoyed freedom about the neck. The gloves I wore (I have rather smaller hands) dingled-dangled about as if I had a pair of stockings on. You are obliged to have chin-straps down, and gloves on in the streets, or else you stand a chance of being taken before the colonel for not being dressed. Slatie occasionally, when going out, forgot to have the leather over the face, but the corporal of the gate immediately reminded me of it, by "Shin-straps down, you!" Cannontown contains a great many public-houses, and while we were sitting in one of these, Slatie, with the greatest confidence, told me how much he was liked in the depot, and that not a more honourable man than himself could be found in the regiment. He said everything that he bore, and therefore did not understand orders, on which he discharged me. He said, "I shall dismiss you with a caution and admonishment." But I heard no "admonishment" beyond the words I have written. On coming out, the sentinels were ordered to fix bayonets, and I was off.

That night I was put into another room, exactly similar to the other in appearance, and the next day I performed my ordinary duty. "Order arms" I found that all provisions are on the table. He also washes all dishes, and cleans the room in order. If an officer coming round finds the room dirty, the orderly man is the person who is accounted warrantable. The soldiers in this room were not allowed to do it. An acting corporal was in charge, a taciturn sort of man, who never opens his lips except when absolutely required to do so. A tall, red-haired Welshman, named Evans, has been the man whom I have always looked to for helping me out of my little failings, and a little fellow, named Smith, from Limerick, another man, named Jones (a Welshman also), occupies a bed. Smith, I am sorry to say, has got himself into trouble, but his incarceration, has all his hair clipped as short as possible. This is decidedly the greatest punishment they could inflict upon any one, and much too severe. I have heard of many a one who has got this punishment for slight delinquencies, and from the army because they were ashamed to show themselves before their comrades. This man I am writing of takes these things in a kindly spirit, and I am sure he only wants the opportunity to make himself "scarce." There is a great amount of power put into each non-commissioned officer's hands, and he has any grudge against a man he uses it unsparingly. At the same time, obedience *must* be observed.

The next morning I got into another squad, instructed by an Irishman, who spoke so broad that I scarcely understand him by dint of great perseverance. He put us through most of the exercises that the former instructor had gone over, but a little advanced, put me into the front rank (right-hand man). The words are used here mostly "Now, thin." To one of our company he was unspeakably partial. "Now, Tim, Thompson, will ye's stand straight, and not double yourself up like a lobster? It's as easy to stand straight as crukd like that. Attention! Now, Rowe, don't gape about so; do you wish to swallow the sergeant? Now, then, eyes front, *will* you, Smith? Now, quick time—left, right, left, right. Take your time from the big drum. Every time that leg comes down on the ground, 'bum,' 'bum,' you each put out the left foot." We tried to obey, but it was of no use, and the colonel in a short time dismissed us in disgust, disgusted with our efforts to "do" slow time. Drill at nine, drill at eleven, and generally drill somewhere every day but Sunday. There are several swings about the gymnasium, on which the recruits amuse themselves until the orders go for falling in. Some of the sergeants are always there and call out the names, upon which the "name" says *here*.

The gymnasium contains ropes, ladders, gloves, dumb bells, bars, and everything requisite for strengthening the muscles. We take off our coats and braces, and put on belts. I was first sent to the dumb bells, and did this practice for several days at intervals. One sergeant would generally have charge and instruct. These are all very nice men, especially the sergeant. To one who has not been used to much from the blisters going along that ladder made. The climbing up poles and ropes, both difficult, and making oneself into a jumper at a circus, putting every limb into motion. Some of the recruits fell, and, when they could, every sat down on a bag of sawdust, but the sergeant quickly got him off with, "Now, shall I send you a pillow? you miserable cur, you're not hurt, get up this minute, my soul! Well, I never——!" and here the sergeant tossed his head as if the remainder of the sentence was too big for expression.

The gymnasium closes at three o'clock, and then we have done drill for the day. You, however, have to keep clean your arms, &c., and probably this will take you some hours in the evening, especially if you have to parade in marching order on the morrow. One day in barracks is much like another that I can really give no better summing up than an Irish boy in our room, who says, "It be all alike, you know." On Sunday morning the recruits parade in their side-arms and go to chapel. The Protestants at ten o'clock go to the barrack church, which is, in reality, a school-room, and the Catholics to their own, the soldiers in the upper end of the room, the ushered in by the chaplain to the depot preaches, but his voice is not very high; indeed, the last Sunday, I, seated at the lower end of the room, could see much know what he had been preaching about as if he had spoken in Greek. The audience do not, and is also in other churches, rise one after the other, but all rise at once, making a great noise from their side-arms clattering.

I went out one night with two Welshmen of our room—one of whom I have mentioned as having cells and being overpoised close—and, after walking some distance, I found we should be late. It was just ten minutes after the time when we got in, and we were taken before the sergeant-major, who took our names. The next morning we were brought before the captain of our company by the orderly sergeant. This man was much against us, and stated that we were frequently late, which was an untruth. I explained respectfully to the captain that I was a recruit, and he let me off. To the next man, Evans, he said, "I shall give you three days to barracks."

"Thank you, sir," I hope not, sir. It will stop my pass."

This orderly sergeant insisted that I was always late, and Evans was obliged to appeal to the colour-sergeant whether it was true. The "colour bloke," as he is called, said Evans was very punctual, so he got off, but his turn next man (he who had been in cells) was sentenced to three days' barracks. The captain probably thought that his having cut short condemned him at once. The orderly sergeant, a regular "old file," is determined to "lag" Evans, so he says, for proving him a liar, and he only waits the opportunity. Any man accused of a crime, such as the above one, must in four months be deprived of a pass for ten days or longer, just as he may wish, if he be convicted, and this will explain Evans's anxiety about his "pass," as he wanted to go home about the beginning of April. The additional punishment on to the cells made our friend quite mad, and has made only made him more disgusted than ever at the "service."

It takes a long time to get used to the army. There is no end of regulations. On Saturday all the men are relieved from drill, but have to go on "coal fatigue," that is, two and two, each carrying a box of coals from the coal-shed to the several barrack-rooms. Each barrack-room is allowed two of those boxes a week, which is quite sufficient. This coal fatigue lasts you until twelve o'clock, when an officer inspects each soldier's appearance, then goes out, forgotten to have the leather over the face, but the corporal of the gate immediately reminded me of it, by "Shin-strap down, you!" Cannontown contains a great many public-houses, and while we were sitting in one of these, Slatie, with the greatest confidence, told me how much he was liked in the depot, and that not a more honourable man than himself could be found in the regiment. He said everything that he bore, and therefore did not understand orders, on which he discharged me. He said, "I shall dismiss you with a caution and admonishment." But I heard no "admonishment" beyond the words I have written. On coming out, the sentinels were ordered to fix bayonets, and I was off.

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" 12 " 6 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for customers and constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 20, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROKES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOURKE, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., (late Deputy-Chairman of Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BRACE, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FRANCIS, Esq., (Messrs. Francis, Pearce & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight	.....	2s. 1d.
4 do.	.....	2s. 1d.
Do. at 3 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.
Do. at 2 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.
Do. at 1 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d.
On Demand	.....	2s. 0½d.
On Scotland and Ireland	.....	2s. 1d.
Circular Notes	.....	2s. 1¼d.

The Bank also grants Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 5 per cent.
" " 12 " ... ... 6 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corresponding on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Agency for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 25th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital (*Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
Paid-up Funds..... 350,000
Reserve Fund..... 175,000

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—F. PAREJ, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Pyneetal, and Deheegul (Assam).

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..... at 2s.	1d. per Rupee.
4 do.	..... at 2s.	0¾d. "
3 do.	..... at 2s.	0¾d. "
2 do.	..... at 2s.	0¾d. "
1 do.	..... at 2s.	0¾d. "
On demand	..... at 2s.	0¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	..... at 1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout the World	..... at 1s.	11¾d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India, China, Australia and Europe, also on Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared, yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ½ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given *on fixed deposits* half-yearly :—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS ON CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
Do. " at 4 " at 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. Demand .....
Do. Scotland " ..... } 2s. 0¾d. "
Do. Ireland .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 3 months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London. Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by silver.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are:—

Deposits payable on demand ..... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight..... 3 " "
Do. 6 " ..... 4 " "
Do. 12 " ..... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization hould be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 9th May 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Europe, Egypt, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £60	..... at 2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	..... at 2s.	0¾d. "
" 3 do.	..... at 2s.	0¾d. "
" 2 do.	..... at 2s.	0¾d. "
" 1 do.	..... at 2s.	0¾d. "
On demand	..... at 2s.	0¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	..... at 1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of* 1857 *and VII. of* 1865 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CROKE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 2,909,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEADOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

FESTONJEE NOWROJEE FORBAZER, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following ratios of Exchange :—

6 months' sight	.....	2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. "
2 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. "
1 do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. "
Demand.	.....	2s. 0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondies or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.

CAPITAL ONE CROKE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund Ten Lakhs.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. F. STRAENS, Esq. *Chairman.* } DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ALEXANDER GRANT, Esq. } KARSANDAS MADHAVDAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. } HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand ... 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for the month. Interest in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£300,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. J. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. } The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		1½d. per Rupee.
4 do.	..... at 2s.	1d. "
3 do.	..... at 2s.	0¾d. "
2 do.	..... at 2s.	0½d. "
1 do.	..... at 2s.	0¼d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	..... at 2s.	0½d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to "the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, 1 per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

શ્રી બેંક ઑફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના એન્ડ જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up Capital £1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Funds 153,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. C. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominala.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Mackenzie, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.

Committee in Bombay.

E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand only.*

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a Lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HURBUM NURSEY, Esq., *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEJOEE VELLEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each*, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE—60, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	4	per cent. per annum.
" " 6 do.	5	do.
" " 12 do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	..... at 2s.	1d. per rupee.
4 "	..... at 2s.	0¾d. "
3 "	..... at 2s.	0¾d. "
2 "	..... at 2s.	0¾d. "
1 "	..... at 2s.	0½d. "
On Demand	..... at 2s.	0½d. "

On Scotland and Ireland on Demand ..... at 2s. 1d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers } 1s. 11¾d.
on the Continent.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 ½ per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th March 1865.

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, cheapest, largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a greater circulation than that of any other Periodical in the world. Its Contents embrace the best works of

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do.	do.	29	"
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Do Do.	...	" 13	"
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SHERRY do,	...	" 32	"
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MOSELLE ...Quarts	do.	3	"
Do. ...Pints	do.	3	"
HOCK (Hockheimer) Quarts.	do ..	1	"
Do.... (Marcobrunner) Qts.	do ..	1	"
Do ...(Johannisberg) Qts.	do ..	1	"
BRANDY		1	"
CLARET (St. Julien)		3	"
Do. (Larose)		3	"
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Sup. Champagne "Rubis"	do.	 36
Sparkling Moselle, No. 1	quarts	do. 33
Do. No. 1	pints	do. 36
Do. No. 2	quarts	do. 28
Do. do.	pints	do. 40
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel, F. Kehrmann		 30
Hock		do. 30
Schwarzhofberg, choice		do. 36
Johannisberg, choice		do. 36
Still Hochheim		do. 24
Hock, 1857	L. Meyer, Bass	 24
	CLARETS.	
Chateau Milon		 16
Light Breakfast Clar. (a 4 cents.)		 18
Strong Claret	do.	 60
Valmay Burgundy		 20
Claret, Chateau de Frandis		 18
Do. Vieux Chateau		 21
Do. Bourgagne Beaune		 24
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Sherry, green seal, shipped by T. Newhouse		 38
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